Newton, which I have described and named *Phelsuma newtoni* in my still unpublished Catalogue of Lizards.

"It is distinguished from the other species by several important characters. Comparing it with the typical species of the genus, *P. cepedianum*, from Mauritius and Bourbon, we see that it differs in the much larger size—the largest *P. cepedianum* measuring hardly 60 millim. without the tail, whilst *P. newtoni* measures 105 millim.—the stouter habit, the shorter snout, the very small nearly indistinct chin-shields, the much larger gular granules, the coloration, &c. According to Leguat (as quoted by Dr. Günther in his paper on the Extinct Reptiles of Rodriguez) two kinds of Lizards lived in Rodriguez in the beginning of the last century—one diurnal, the other nocturnal. The former is no doubt a *Phelsuma*, as suggested by Dr. Günther; and as it is said by Leguat to be a French foot long, there is, it seems to me, little doubt that the two specimens hitherto secured are the survivors of that probably nearly extinct species."

Mr. Sclater exhibited, on the part of Mr. Henry Whitely, an immature specimen of the Night Heron (*Nycticorax griseus*), which had been shot in Plumstead marshes, Kent, on the 3rd December, 1883.

Sir Joseph Fayrer exhibited some additional specimens of the horns of Deer gnawed by other Deer, in confirmation of previous remarks on the subject.

Canon Tristram, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks upon some specimens of species of the genus *Pachycephala* which appeared to him to have been ignored or wrongly united to other species in a recently published volume of the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum.

The following papers were read:—

1. Note on the Placentation of *Tetraceros quadricornis*. By W. F. R. Weldon, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Assistant Demonstrator in the Morphological Laboratory of the University.

[Received December 12, 1883.]

In the course of last summer a gravid female specimen of the Four-horned Antelope which died at the Society's Gardens came into my hands for dissection. I take this opportunity of recording a few notes on the structure of the uterus and placenta.

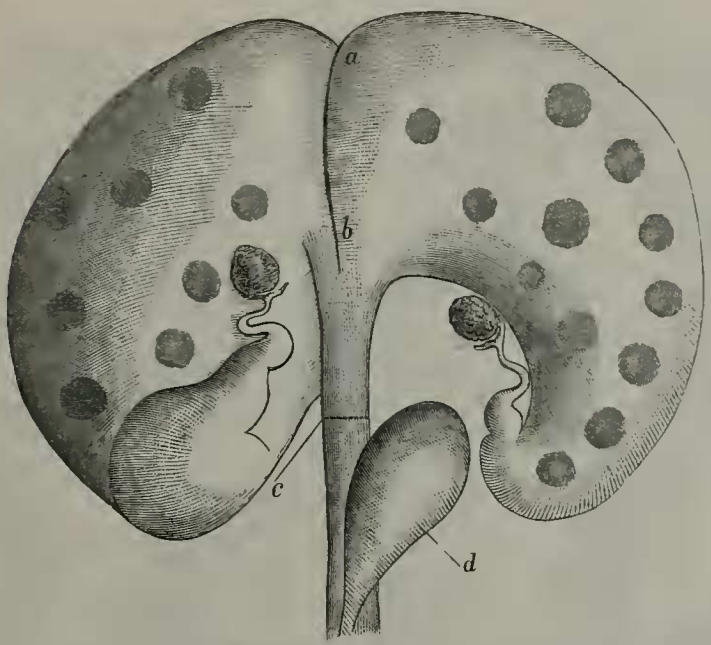
The external organs of generation were destroyed by rats before the animal was brought to me, so that I was unable to examine them. The upper part of the vagina was lined by flat, stratified epithelium,

devoid of carunculæ myritiformes, and thrown, in the collapsed state, into numerous irregular longitudinal folds.

The os uteri was guarded by a number of papillæ, and led not directly into the uterus, but into a passage, two inches and a half in length, which was plentifully beset with caruncles, and which at its upper end opened into the body of the uterus.

The uterus itself was divided into two compartments by a median antero-posterior septum, the free edge of which projected downwards for nearly an inch into the above-mentioned passage.

Fig. 1.



Gravid uterus of *Tetraceros quadricornis*; one half natural size.
a. *b*, line of constriction, indicating the dividing septum; *c*, level of *os uteri*; *d*, bladder.

The most noticeable thing about the shape of the uterus was the small size of the Fallopian tubes. In the accompanying drawing of the whole structure, one half the size of nature (fig. 1), the median constriction is an indication of the dividing septum. The placental cotyledons are seen through the walls as dark blots on the surface of the uterus.

On examining the placenta, the first point which struck me was the small number of cotyledons, one fœtus having thirty and the other only twenty-two, whereas the smallest number hitherto recorded in any Antelope is sixty. The cotyledons were distributed irregularly over the surface of the chorion, the villi being simple and very large, each about 2 mm. long. Each fœtal cotyledon was surrounded by a raised ring, bearing small, densely packed villi (fig. 3), while the maternal cotyledons projected from the wall of

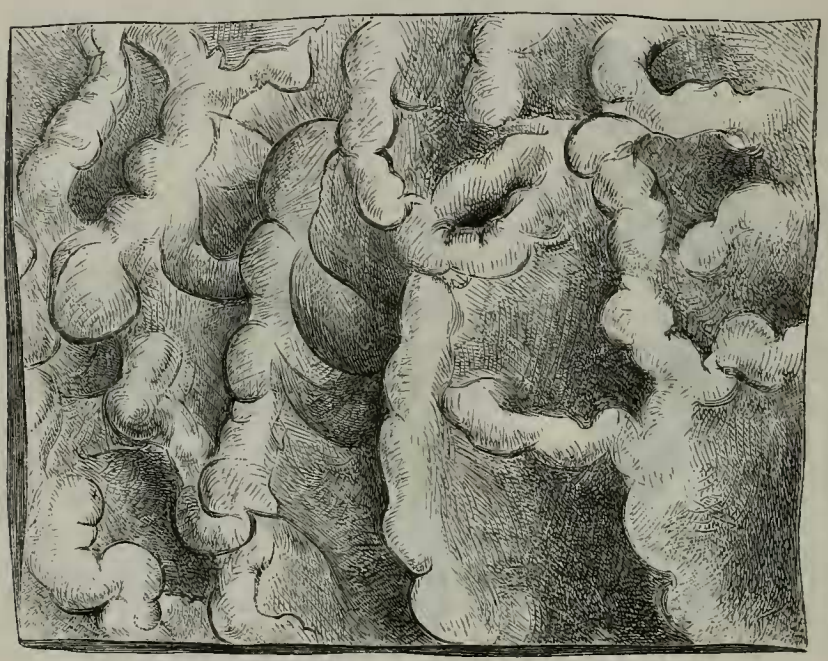
the uterus, each being borne on a constricted neck, much as in the Sheep (fig. 4). The average diameter of each cotyledon was 25 mm., though some were larger and some smaller.

There were also (fig. 2) occasional patches, each of some six or eight large villi, in various parts of the chorion.

The allantoic diverticulum was well developed (fig. 3, *al*).

The point of interest, however, about this placenta, is the existence over the whole surface of the chorion of vascular ridges, fitting into corresponding depressions of the uterine epithelium, and exactly

Fig. 2.



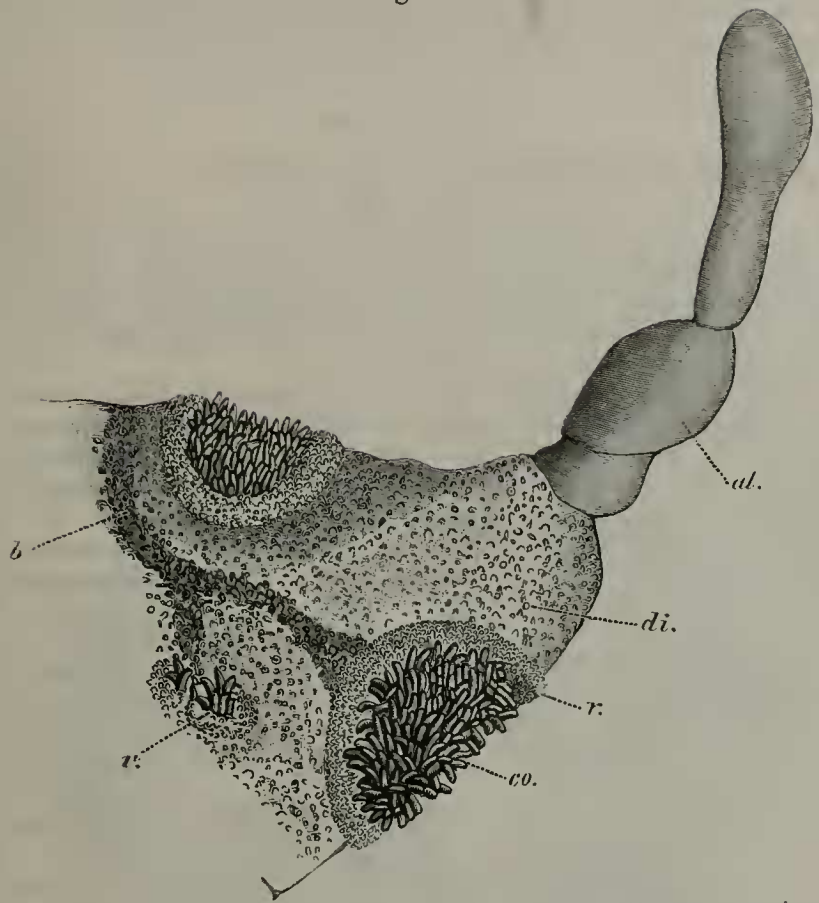
Diffuse ridges of the placenta of *Tetraceros quadricornis*.

resembling those ridges which form in the Pig the whole placental apparatus.

The velvety appearance, due to these folds, is more or less successfully represented in fig. 3 ; while a view of the chorion under a low magnifying-power is shown in fig. 4, where it is seen that the vascular ridges form an irregular network, into the meshes of which, between the ridges, open the numerous uterine glands (fig. 4, *u.gl.*).

It will be seen, from what has been said, that this placenta is exactly intermediate in structure between the completely diffuse placenta of *Moschus* on the one hand, and the complex cotyledonary apparatus, of the Sheep for example, on the other. *Tetraceros* therefore stands, as far as its placenta is concerned, in the same place in the Antelope series as that occupied by *Cervus mexicanus* in the Cervine series.

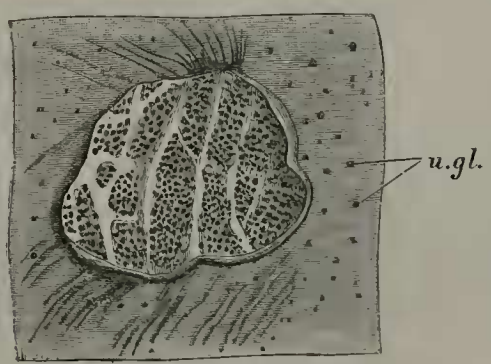
Fig. 3.



One extremity of chorion of *Tetraceros quadricornis*.

al., allantoic diverticulum; *co.*, cotyledon; *r.*, its raised rim; *di.*, diffuse vascular ridges; *b.*, crown of blood-vessel, shown by greater prominence of ridges; *v.*, small patch of cotyledonary villi.

Fig. 4.



Maternal cotyledon of *Tetraceros*.

u. gl., mouths of uterine glands.

I may remark in conclusion another interesting embryonic feature of *Tetraceros*, namely the fact that it is, so far as I know, the only ruminant except *Moschus* with a uniserial psalterium[1].

2. Notes on *Callithrix gigot*. By W. F. R. Weldon, B.A.

[Received December 12, 1883.]

In September last a specimen of the rare Monkey *Callithrix gigot*, Spix, died in the Society's Gardens, and came into my hands for dissection. It seems to me that a few short notes on its anatomy may be of use.

External characters.—The hair was long and soft, slightly woolly over the trunk. On the forehead it was shorter and more thickly set; over the limbs short and loose. The general colour of the dorsal surface was reddish grey, redder behind, more ashy over the forehead and limbs. A typical hair from the back was about two inches long; black at the root for half an inch, then cream-coloured for three quarters of an inch, the tip being ringed with chestnut and black.

The muzzle and chin were black, with a few short, strong, white hairs; a black line ran up the nose and round the eyes, the lids of which were white with black lashes. The long hairs of the brows were black. The forehead was thickly covered with pale grey hairs, slightly tipped with black; and a faint black ridge ran across it between the ears.

The ears themselves were black, covered with short black hairs except for a small grey tuft at the postero-external angle.

In front of the ears a very light grey band passed over the cheek, being continued above on to the forehead, below on to the chest.

The throat was naked, the skin in this region being of a bright pink colour.

The limbs had their inner surfaces pale grey, while the hands and feet are black.

The tail was red, the hair being more bushy at the base than at the apex, which might, however, be an effect of friction during confinement.

The dimensions of the specimen, which was a young female, are given below:—

	foot.	inches.
From muzzle to root of tail, over back. . . .	1	2
From chin to anus, over belly	1	1
Length of tail, including hair	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From occiput over forehead to upper lip . .	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Breadth of nasal septum	0	$\frac{7}{16}$
From nostril to inner canthus	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

[1] See Professor Garrod's valuable remarks on the arrangement of this structure, P. Z. S. 1877.